

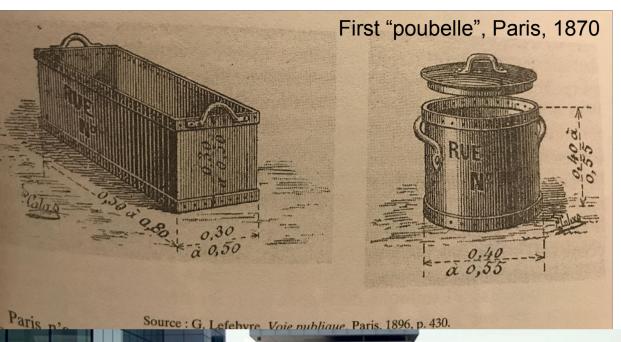




Accumulation by dispossesion

"We were sitting for decades over a pile of gold without really noticing....now they are aware of it and are coming for our waste" Alex Cardoso, brazilian catador (waste-picker) during Expocatadores, Brazil, 2013

"We should close all biggest dumpsites in the world" (conversation between Bill Clinton and Bil Gates, CGI, USA, 2010)

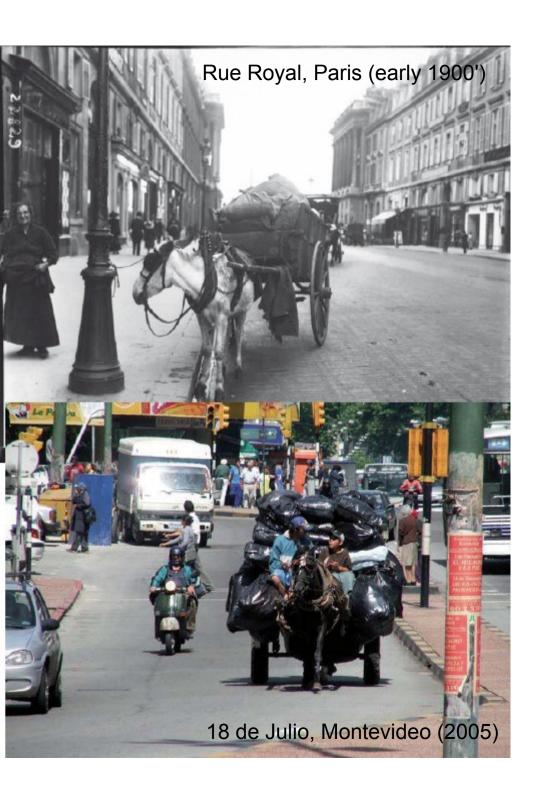


Waste apparatus

"When technological systems are globalized, we are globalizing a series of *apparatus* with the ability and power to normalize planetary behaviours".

(Pierron, 2009).





Public space and right to the city

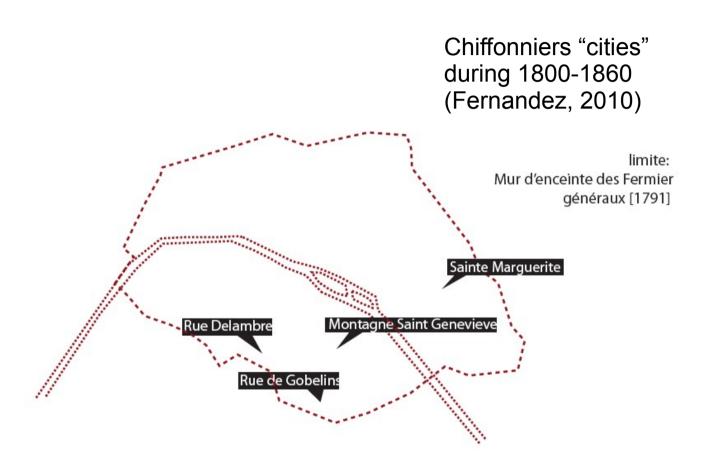
The public sphere is the site where struggles are decided by other means than war.

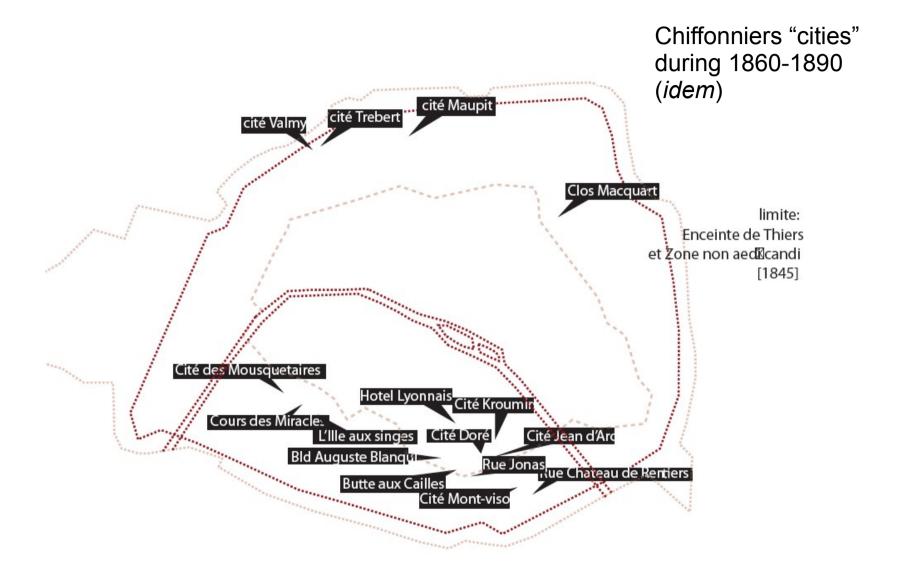
Alexander Kluge (1972)

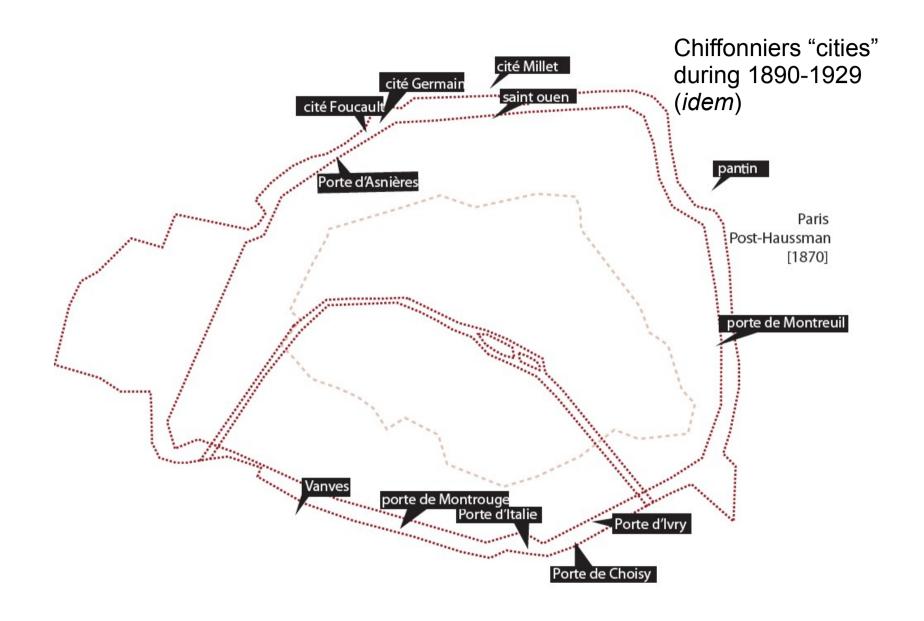
Space is not conceived as an abstraction, an scenario, but as an environment full of opportunities, people, objects, which has to be constantly rebuilt.

The *right to the city* then becomes the right to centrality, to use and appropriate public space, to not be excluded from the urban form.

Regulation, privatization and dispossesion: territorial analysis









Montevideo waste govermentality

2004: New OMB containers

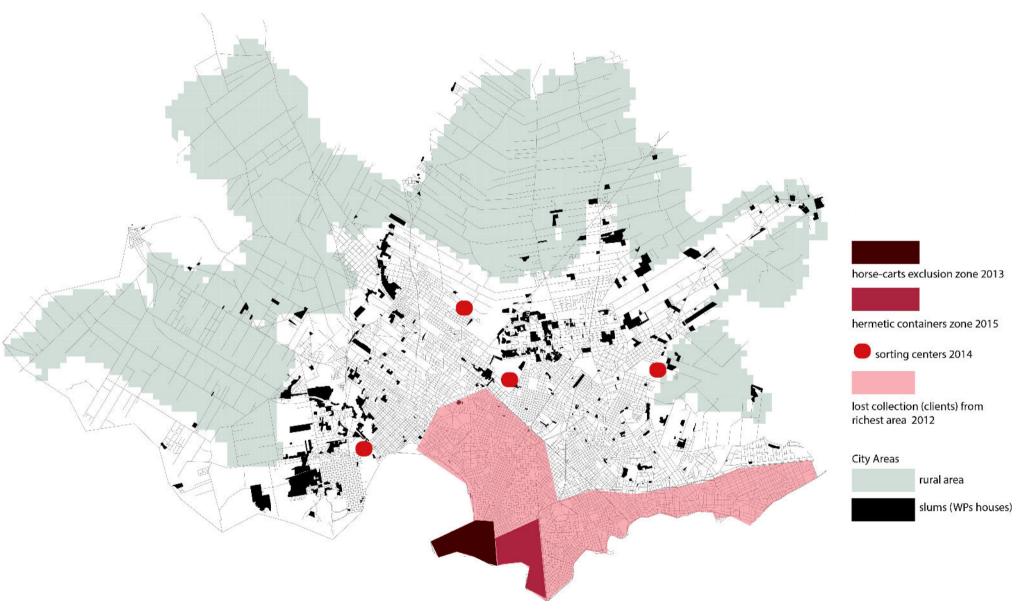
2009: Resolution No. 4663 Packaging Law

2012: Resolution No. 5383 for large generators collection

2013: Resolution No.12.089 for exclusion zones

2014: New set of containers, now anti-wps access

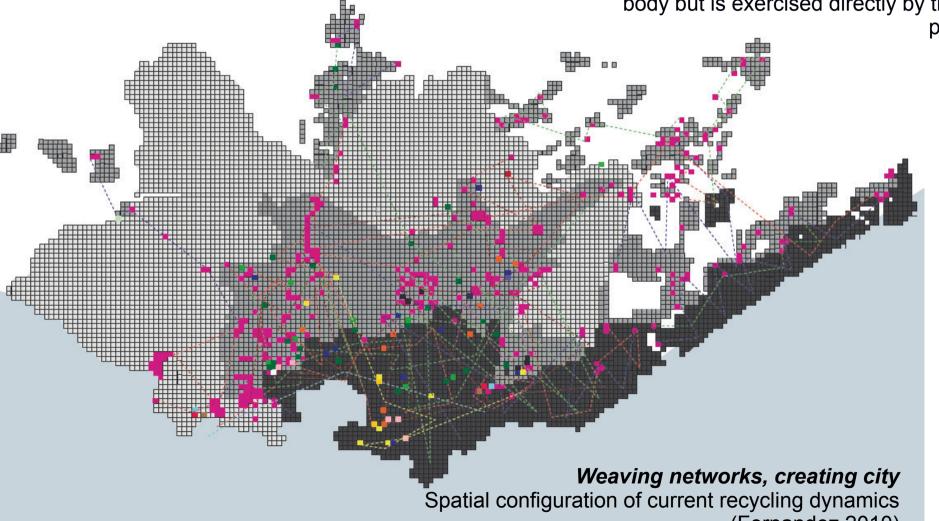
New spatial configuration



(Fernandez 2017)

Expanding the commons

The concept of *commons* should then be framed not as an object but as what is produced collectively (Federici 2012; Heller, 2012), over which control or management is not delegated to an outside social body but is exercised directly by those who produce it.



(Fernandez 2010)



- la Colegio y Liceo Privado Stella Mari (punto de recoleccion selectiva)
- 1b Empresa Sudy Lever (punto de recoleccion selectiva)
- 1c Empresa Johnson & Johnson (punto de recoleccion selectiva)
- 1d et 1e cooperativa de viviendas (punto de recoleccion selectiva)
- puntos de recoleccion/produccion de residuos

- 1a Colegio y Liceo Privado Stella Maris 2b 3acooperativa de clasificadores Juan Cacharpa
 - 2c 3d territorio espontaneo Bañados de Carrasco
 - 2a cooperativa de clasificadores Ucrus
 - 4a deposito de materiales reciclables y separacion
 - 4b Deposito especifico de papel y carton (uno de los mas grandes de la ciudad)
 - 4c deposito de materiales reciclables y separacion
 - 4d deposito de materiales reciclables (externalidad de 4b)
 - 2- puntos de clasificacion/trabajo con residuos
 - 4- puntos de estocaje y venta de materiales reciclables

- 3b territorio espontaneo Aquiles Lanza
- 3d realojo de la ex Villa el Chancho
- 3e territorio espontaneo en Canelones

3- puntos de habitacion/vivienda de los clasificadores To territorialize these commons, to think of them from the urban space perspective, will imply the production of the same from the networks of actors and its bonds related to waste.

"A neighbor from Buceo called me and gave me a 29-inch TV that worked! If they take us off the street, people do not understand that we lose all these opportunities, which are not quantifiable at an economic level, but in our own quality of life and our relationship with our neighbors". Juan Carlos Silva, wastepicker, president of the Union in Montevideo 30/11/2015



Decentralized communalism

The recognition of the work and the contributions of the waste pickers in the city must be affirmed through a new type of community that manages their urban resources in a sustainable way.

concept and a new understanding of the urban space, these principles and practice of communal ownership will help us frame a potentially radically different city waste governance that will interrogate other configurations of the public.

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